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SURPLUS

FEED GRAIN



UNDER THE NEW FEED GRAIN PROGRAM:

- You can turn surplus feed grain into extra dollars for yourself this year.
- You can save dollars for all U. S. taxpayers, including yourself.
- You can help stop the wasteful pileup of feed grains.

HERE'S HOW —

➤ COOPERATE IN THE 1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

It's a voluntary program that Congress has just enacted to meet the growing threat of greater surpluses of feed grains.

If allowed to continue, this pileup means chaos for livestock and poultry enterprises, higher costs to taxpayers, and lower incomes for farmers.

The program offers you a way to help solve this perplexing problem through reducing feed grain acreages.

At the same time, payments will bolster your income.

Further, the advance payment will give you half your payment this spring when you sign up.

This means additional money immediately to help pay for this year's farming.

HOW TO TAKE PART

To cooperate, here's what you do:

- 1. Divert to approved soil conserving use at least 20 percent of the average 1959-60 acreage (base) you had in corn and grain sorghum.
- **2.** You may divert 20 acres if that is more than 20 percent.
- 3. If you wish, divert up to an additional 20 percent for added payment.
- **4.** If you're interested in taking part, details will be available at your County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Office.

WHAT YOU RECEIVE

You receive two benefits:

- 1. You become eligible for 1961 support prices on corn and grain sorghums and on the other three feed grains. These 1961 supports are higher than in 1960.
- 2. You get a payment for each acre diverted.

On the first 20 percent diverted, your payment will reflect half of your normal production, at the 1961 county support rate.

On additional acreage diverted up to 40 percent of your 1959-60 base, your payment will reflect 60 percent of your normal production, at the 1961 county support rate.

AS YOU DECIDE - - -

On the acres you divert, you'll get cash money now.

You'll get income, regardless of crop outcome.

You'll save on diverted acres the specific costs of fertilizing, preparing ground, planting, cultivating, and harvesting, plus your labor savings.

Your payment will be a negotiable certificate for grain. The ASC Office will give you cash and have the grain marketed if you wish.

How About the Noncooperator?

The noncooperator does not qualify for support on 1961-crop corn, grain sorghum, oats, barley, or rye.

He will have to depend on the market prices, whatever they may be.

He'll get no payments under the 1961 feed grain program.

Government feed grains used as payments to cooperators will be available to maintain stability of feed grain supplies and thus prevent unwarranted price rises as a result of downward production adjustment.

NOW IT'S UP TO YOU - - -

With wide participation, the feed grain program will mean more income for farmers, lower costs to Government, and less grain in storage.

Supplies of feed grains have been mounting year by year since 1953.

Total stocks this year are a record high of 244 million tons. This is nearly 100 million tons above 1953 and at least 50 percent more than the expected use this year.

Congress has provided a program to start restoring a sensible balance in agriculture. This initial effort will begin to check the rapid climb of grain supplies above the huge quantities now on hand.

Here are the national average support prices on 1961 feed grain crops, with the increases from those in 1960:

 Corn
 \$1.20 per bu.—up 14ϕ

 Grain
 \$1.93 per cwt.—up 41ϕ

 Barley
 93ϕ per bu.—up 16ϕ

 Oats
 62ϕ per bu.—up 12ϕ

 Rye
 \$1.02 per bu.—up 12ϕ

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Stabilization Service



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